

The Weekly Louisianaian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

NUMBER 21.

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Express No. 1..... 7:30 p. m.
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Express No. 2..... 7:45 a. m.
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LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

His Great Speech at Chicago.

General Grant the First Citizen and should be the First Officer.

His Nomination and Election Insures Peace and Patriotism.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To the enticement which you have just heard upon the great soldier, statesman and patriot, Gen. Grant [applause], it would indeed be difficult for me to add even one word of commendation; but as I appear here tonight somewhat as the representative of those poor relations of the National Republican party which, about election time, are called Southern Republicans, I shall try to add my word to the general outburst and call for him. His is indeed a peculiar character, a character which seems to grow with the necessities of the case. Apparently unconscious of his own ability, he has ever risen with the necessities of the occasion, and has ever done the proper thing at the proper time [applause], and has done it as if it was impossible for him to do anything else [Applause.] Nothing seems impossible to him—pardon me, Mr. President, I am speaking too fast. There is one thing which does seem utterly impossible to him. It seems impossible for him to make a fool of himself. [Laughter and applause.] At least no living man has ever had so many opportunities to do so and has been so tenaciously persistent in refusing them. He has what Mr. Beecher has well called

THE GENIUS OF COMMON SENSE.

Statesmanship is but common sense combined with integrity and love of country, and these three qualities appear to me to be combined to a greater degree in Gen. Grant than in the person of any other living man. [Great applause.] In these particulars his career speaks for itself. But as if those were not enough, he has a certificate of character which took three years in the signing, and which is signed by every crowned head abroad and every loyal heart at home. Either the American people consider General Grant a statesman and a patriot pure as the driven snow, or the American people constitute a nation of liars. We can understand how a man may honor another and still not support him, but we cannot understand how an honest man can traduce and vilify one whom he has so lately feted and upon whom he has so lately fawned. So to avoid bearing a character for veracity which would be worse than that of the average Louisiana witness before a Congressional committee [laughter], it becomes necessary to take it as proven that Gen. Grant is to-day the one man of whom the people of this country are justly proud, the one man to whom we point and whom the nations of the earth honor as the embodiment of all those good, hard, sound qualities, glorious qualities, which have placed the American people in the vanguard of all nations. He is undoubtedly our first citizen, and if our first citizen should not occupy our first office, who in the name of common sense should? [Applause.]

It is said that General Grant does not want the Presidency, granted; and if he did, the Presidency is not an eleemosynary institution. It is said that the Presidency does not absolutely need General Grant. I am not clear about that proposition, but there is one thing about which I am certain, and that is that the Republican party needs General Grant in order to be certain of securing the Presidency. [Great applause.] It is officially announced by the friends of every other man mentioned in connection with the office, that no living Republican can carry any Southern State. Now, while this statement need not be taken as conclusive as to General Grant, it is an open confession, signed by the attorneys and agents of all the other claimants, that no other living man but Grant can do so. [Applause.] In this campaign history is repeating itself. The very same class of gentlemen who to-day so promptly, and upon the spot, call a man an idiot who would for one second intimate that any Southern State can be Republican, were equally energetic and prompt in flinging around their compliments four years ago when the same thing was hinted; and still it is a most remarkable thing that in spite of those prophecies, if three Southern States had not gone Republican the whisperers of Grammercy Park would to-day be the

WHISPERERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

and Mr. Secretary Schurz would not be so successfully engaged in civilizing the Indians. [Great laughter and loud applause.] And yet these very same gentlemen that before the election denounced a man as an idiot for hinting that any one of those States could be Republican, were equally prompt and energetic immediately after the election in denouncing any man as a knave who said there was any doubt about their being Republican. Consistency is a jewel, and like all other jewels is valued in proportion to its rarity. Evidently those gentlemen are trying to get a corner on the market. So it is evident that Gen. Grant is the only possible candidate for the Republican party who will not be a sectional candidate, and who will not depend for his chances of success on the fact that the North is the biggest section.

Now, I will give you a few reasons for Gen. Grant's popularity in the South, and why I feel sure that, if a candidate, he will carry many of the States of the South. To the negro, Gen. Grant is a man raised up by a just and merciful God to be the right arm of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] To them he came as a messenger from heaven, holding in one hand the Emancipation Proclamation and in the other the sword of justice, with which he struck down 4,000,000 treacherous blacks the shackles of slavery; and those millions of trembling blacks knew that it was only in the fierce light struck from flashing steel that the glad tidings of freedom could be read. [Applause.] To them there are but two names—Lincoln and Grant. [Applause.] Lincoln, now a tender and holy memory, a name which unborn generations will live with reverent lips, and Grant an actual living, breathing presence, their liberator, their protector, their friend. [A voice, "Hear, hear!"] They will vote for Gen. Grant; they will fight for Gen. Grant; [a voice, "Hear, hear!"] they will even die that he may be elected, because then they know that their families and children will be protected. They know full well that the Republican victory of 1876 was bought at their sufferings and with their blood, and they remember full well that the nation which they had saved turned them, bound hand and foot, over to the tender mercies of their enemies. They don't understand the hows nor the whys, and they don't care, but they feel and know and say that "Massa Grant would never allowed any such foolishness."

To put it plainly, they know that if General Grant were running for President and Colonel Jones were running for Governor, and General Grant got 4,000 majority, and Colonel Jones got 8,000 majority, that Colonel Jones would take his seat if General Sheridan had to be sent back to New Orleans. [Tremendous applause, renewed again and again.]

To the Southern Democrats General Grant is

A MAN OF DESTINY.

to whom nothing is impossible, to oppose whom is a loss of time [laughter], and as they phrase it, "whose cursed luck would beat the devil." They respect him as a brave soldier and an honorable man, and have kindly memories of generous treatment of their idolized hero, Lee, and his broken army, and how he permitted them to return to their homes, taking with them their horses, so that they might immediately go to farming—a single act that saved the South from untold suffering. [Applause.] Against General Grant they have treasured up the memory of no sneers and taunts and biting, bitter words, and with them the memory of an insult lives longer than an injury. General Grant whipped them, but never cursed them; others have cursed them, but never whipped them. [Great and renewed applause and laughter.] The one they respect, the other they simply hate. You can possibly see the difference. Is there any living Republican, be he plumed knight or financial secretary, who can go through the South to-day and be received with the open arms and warm hearts which greet General Grant by the two standards? No, there is not one, and the reason is this: They know General Grant to be a fighter who can forgive, and a fighter is always a darling of the South. [Laughter.] Courage in the South is like clarity; it covereth a multitude of sins. For these reasons, gentlemen, I say that General Grant can carry Southern States. [Applause.] I will just parenthetically remark right here, that under the new dispensation I ought not to talk about those things, because it is officially announced that no man must express any opinion on Southern politics who was ever in the South or knows anything of what he is talking about. Having lived there ten years, of course I am disqualified from forming an opinion. [Laughter.] In Louisiana and South Carolina there are negro majorities. In North Carolina and Florida there are Republican majorities, and in these States Republican success simply depends upon the voters going to

the polls, voting, and staying there to see the votes counted. Now, the negro, who is the mass of the population in all those States, has had but two experiences of President. General Grant is one, and the other does not enter into this discussion [shouts of laughter, renewed again and again]; and, being illogical, he confounds every other President with the other one [laughter]—every other but Grant. You ask him to vote for anybody else, and he thinks it means

KILLING BEFORE THE ELECTION.

and being tried for it afterward. You tell him to go out and vote for General Grant, and he will vote, he will stay there. And I tell you that when a colored man makes up his mind to fight he will do it, if he has got anything to fight for. [A voice, "He will." He will do it well. So, if you will give them that candidate they will elect him.

I would like to call your attention one second to the fact that every other man mentioned in connection with the place seems to think that it is the easiest thing to carry New York State possible. I want to call your attention to this fact: That in 1864, when the life of this nation was in the balance, there was only 6,749 majority in New York who voted against a platform declaring the war to be a failure. If that is not promising stock for a certain Republican State I don't know what is. In 1868 New York went 10,000 Democratic. In 1872 it went Republican for Grant. The only two men that ever carried it for the Republican party are Lincoln and Grant. [Applause.] And another thing I wish to call your attention to—as the rumors of wars, and "bolts," and one thing and another are in the air—and that is that 1872 was the year of "bolts," and while Mr. Greeley did not run up to the full strength of the Democratic ticket in New York, the fact remains the same that General Grant got 11,000 more votes in New York when they bolted than he did when they supported him. He seems to enjoy bolts. They seem to fatten him.

Now, gentlemen, Indiana is one of those States that is always just going to be a Republican State, and just ain't. And those are the dependencies of any other candidate for the Presidency. If the Republican party goes into this campaign making the Democracy a present of the solid South, I very much fear that after the election, when the unprejudiced world comes to sit upon the remains, it will bring in the verdict brought in by a Texas Coroner's jury. There was a Mr. Wm. Jackson, who was more familiarly known as "Bill Jackson the Tiger." A stranger coming into town had a somewhat heated discussion with Mr. Jackson, in the course of which he intimated that Mr. Jackson was a "tameful lyre." The Coroner's jury met promptly at 2 o'clock, and after surveying the neighborhood and what was left of the body, they brought in a verdict which, for comprehensiveness of detail and terseness of statement has never been surpassed, if ever equaled. It ran, "Came to his death from the effects of being an infernal fool."

One word more, gentlemen, and I am done. [Voices, "Go on! go on!"] For years there has been a loud demand that sectionalism should disappear from politics; that the "dead past should bury its dead"; that the sections should meet around a common altar as brothers, and that the future should blossom and bloom but with the

FLOWERS OF PEACE AND PATRIOTISM.

Every loyal heart longed for the coming of that hour; but wise men knew that in binding up the wounds of battle we must not lose sight of the results of the struggle. To bring about the reconciliation it is necessary to have a man at the helm whose hands can be grasped by the people of every section with respect and esteem, and whom the North can look for justice and the South for generosity. There are many men honored in the North; there are many men honored in the South; but there is only one man in American politics who is honored North, South, East and West, at home and abroad. [Great and prolonged applause.] You seem to know who that man is. [Laughter and applause.] That man is Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.]

With him the North knows that the results of the war would be secure. With him the Southern Republicans know that they will find peace and protection, and to him the Democrats of the South, remembering alike the heavy maled hand of battle, and the light and gentle hand, which, after their defeat, dismissed them to their homes, turned as their best and truest friend among all the Republican hosts who stood beneath the conquering banner. [Great applause.] And, gentlemen, if you want peace and reconciliation, give us that man whom the conqueror considers the most stalwart of the stalwarts, and the conqueror the most liberal of the liberals. As through all the dark, dreary, uncertain years of the war, God reserved it to him to finally close the rebellion, so I believe through all the dark, uncertain years that have succeeded, the same just God has reserved the task of binding up the wounds of the past, and of bringing this nation back once more united in the paths of peace to General Ulysses Simpson Grant. [Great and prolonged applause.]

IBERVILLE.

REPUBLICAN PARISH CONVENTION.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION ELECTED AND INSTRUCTED FOR GRANT FOR PRESIDENT AND ROBERT O. HERBERT FOR CONGRESS.

The Parish Republican Executive Committee of Iberville parish met pursuant to call at the Court House this day at 12 m.

Hon. P. G. Deslonde, the president, presiding.

The president called the committee to order when he ordered the assistant and acting secretary, R. O. Herbert, to call the roll.

Twenty-two members out of twenty-three answered to their names.

Mr. Parker, of the Sixth Ward, presented a proxy from his colleague, Mr. Alcee Johnson.

On motion the proxies were referred to a committee of three.

After a recess of ten minutes the committee reported in favor of the proxy held by Mr. Parker, and the report was adopted.

On motion the president ordered the call of the State Central Executive Committee to be read.

Mr. Anthony Coleman, of the Second Ward, presented a resolution "that the president appoint four members from the parish at large, from any two wards of the parish."

The resolution was adopted, and a motion to reconsider and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was adopted.

Mr. J. W. A. Verret was unanimously elected secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Arthur Verret, the late secretary, and the said election was made for the ensuing four years.

A motion to reconsider said election was laid upon the table by a unanimous vote.

On motion the rules of the House of Representatives of Louisiana for 1880 were adopted as rules of the convention.

On motion, adopted, a committee of three on resolutions was appointed by the president.

The president, P. G. Deslonde, then appointed the following members at large:

Hon. T. T. Allain, James Richardson, Obadiah Sylvester Lawrence.

Mr. Allain made an eloquent address in expressing his thanks and took the opportunity of expatiating upon the prospects of the parish and State; his ambition was satisfied in representing the people of Iberville.

Mr. Richardson made the following motion which was unanimously adopted.

And a motion to reconsider and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, was also unanimously adopted, viz:

Be it resolved, That the following named persons be and they are hereby elected as delegates to represent the Republican party of the parish of Iberville in the State and Congressional Convention to be held in New Orleans, May 23, 1880:

DELEGATES: Hon. J. N. Davidson, Robert O. Herbert, P. G. Deslonde, Hon. T. T. Allain, Hon. J. W. A. Verret, and President and Secretary to grant the necessary credentials.

On motion the convention took a recess of ten minutes to allow the committee on resolutions to make their report.

The committee on resolutions reported unanimously as follows, which report, after a long and vigorous discussion, was adopted:

Your committee beg leave to endorse Gen. Grant for the Presidency and request our delegates to use their best endeavors to secure his nomination for that position; and they are further requested to exert their best endeavors to obtain the nomination of R. O. Herbert, Esq., for the 47th Congress; the election of J. S. Davidson as delegate to the National Convention from the Third District, and the election of Hon. T. T. Allain as delegate to the National Convention from the State at large.

R. O. HERBERT, Chairman.
J. W. A. VERRET.
WM. HARRIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

On motion the convention adjourned subject to the call of the president.

P. G. DESLONDE, Pres't.
Rep. Ex. Com. of Iberville Parish.
J. W. A. VERRET, Secretary.
Plaquemine, La., May 15, 1880.

IBERVILLE.

THE SHERMANITES WORSTED NOT WITHSTANDING THEIR MONEY.

GRANT AND BEATTIE ENDORSED.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS, ETC., ETC.

My Dear LOUISIANIAN:

As I stated in my last the Parish Executive Committee met on the 15th inst., at the Court House in Plaquemine. At an early hour delegates began to assemble. The Customhouse was well represented and it was whispered around that "Sherman money" would be "prorated among the boys."

The committee was called to order at 12 o'clock. Contrary to the expectations of the Shermanites they found themselves in an hopeless minority, notwithstanding the extra three hundred dollars one of the Honorables (?) had been furnished before leaving New Orleans with which to carry the convention at all hazards. No acts, however, were too base or dastardly for these men to undertake. Finding themselves at the point of defeat, motions were made, put and carried in the greatest turmoil, and no one yet knows what conclusion was reached by this disorderly body.

After this mob had left the Courthouse a majority of the committee assembled, and being called to order by Mr. Canessa, Mr. William Harris, from the seventh ward, was elected president, and Mr. James H. Parker, from the sixth ward, was elected secretary, with Mr. Chas. H. Gordon from the third ward, as vice-president. A committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Canessa, Gordon and Mitchell.

On motion the committee was allowed to retire, and during their absence the convention was addressed by Messrs. Preston and Roxborough. The committee, after being absent a short time reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The name of Gen. U. S. Grant will come before the National Convention for the nomination for the Presidency of these United States, and believing that the true interests of the Republican party, both North and South, demand his nomination, therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates from this parish are hereby instructed to vote for none except those who are unquestionably in favor of his nomination, and will work for that end in the National Convention, to meet in Chicago on June 23, 1880.

Be it further resolved, That the delegates elected are further instructed to cast their votes for the Hon. Taylor Beattie for Congress from the Third Congressional District, believing that he only, with that manliness of spirit which will be able to carry in the late campaign, will be able to carry this district for the Republicans.

Resolved further, That they are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, and that these resolutions be published in the LOUISIANIAN.

These resolutions were adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the State convention: Messrs. William Harris, Jas. H. Parker, Chas. A. Roxborough, Andrew Canessa and James Preston.

Alternates—Messrs. Fred Robertson, A. J. Ennis, Paul Herbert, C. H. Gordon and William H. Lawson.

The committee then adjourned with three hearty cheers and a tiger for Grant and Beattie.

Another large crowd of colored people left this place on the James Howard Sunday, for Kansas, and more are preparing to follow.

Yours,
O.

For neat and terse ideas the Burlington Hawkeye stands among the first journals of the land. Here is its latest:

"If this country is forced to choose between the man who is a 'plumed knight' in time of peace and the man who was a plumed knight when knighthood required service on the smoky field of battle, the choice will not be doubtful, and the hero of peace and the knight whose weapon is the tongue instead of the sword will get left."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CANAL STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Ellis—opposite Postoffice. Stamb—corner Canal and Exchange Al. E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Itherville. George Washington, Assumption. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richmond. R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss. Henry Grimes, Thibodaux. Wm. Riddle, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Ousatcha.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND AT THE NEW YORK.

The Grant Headquarters are on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, over D'Arcy's hat store.

Read Mr. Lincoln on instructions on the fourth page.

Senator Kellogg has our thanks for public documents.

He that is not for the great soldier the whole length of this fight is against him.

A solid Grant delegation to Chicago is what it means—the Headquarters, corner of Canal and Chartres streets.

The South is solid. Nominate Grant and he will get the key to unlock it.

"The Union Jack is down." It must have been a very stout Ladd that rode the national beast.

A solid delegation and instructions for the great soldier or nothing. No half-way work for Chicago.

All two-faced and bribed representatives to the rear in this fight. The party has use for better material than that.

The LOUISIANIAN is old and has had many a "scrimmage," but the more it fights "mit" Grant the younger it feels.

If any delegate professes to be for Grant and yet opposes instructions, you can rely on it, that he is an enemy in disguise.

Remember, delegate, your wife, children and relatives owe their freedom to the valor of General Grant. Can you go back on him?

Louisiana Republicans have often been misrepresented. They are willing to overlook the past, but they don't intend to be cheated this time.

The man who yells for Grant, but does not think it wise to tell the delegates to Chicago their duty, is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Stand clear of him.

Louisiana Republicans helped to save the party in 1876. They propose to do the same thing again, by helping to nominate and elect Grant in 1880.

Vote for the people, vote with the people, so that you can return home with a clear conscience and receive the approbation of your party and friends.

If any delegate coughs, clears his throat, scratches his head, or looks wise when you speak to him about instructions, mark him on the spot; he can't be trusted.

If you are honest and for Grant, no argument of the tongue or of the pocket can touch you. If you came here however simply to speculate, you will soon see a "thousand and one reasons" why you should vote with the Sherman-Blaine combination.

The rendezvous of the stalwarts is at the Grant Headquarters, corner Canal and Chartres streets, over D'Arcy's hat store.

There is a fish in the political waters biting after the fat office of the late ex-Gov. Foota.

Senator Gordon has resigned. Suspect too much Kellogg and compromise in 1877 can't be digested.

Throat-cutting is the order of the day. This perhaps has no reference to the politicians in the Customhouse.

The President has sent a Ministering Angel to China. We have heard of no distress in the Flowery Kingdom.

All delegates to the State Convention favorable to Gen. Grant are requested to report at Headquarters, corner Canal and Chartres streets, over D'Arcy's hat store, upon arrival in the city.

Secretary Sherman is hopeful. Necker managed French finances with success and for that reason, at least, has a place among the storied dead.

The 24th of May will be a "blue Monday" in this State to some presidential candidate. We're certain it won't be a Grant of disappointment to the LOUISIANIAN.

In case Grant is nominated, Secretary Schurz will take the stump against him. We hope he will, for every time he has done it he has increased the silent man's majority.

"There's no need of instructions to Chicago, for honorable men will do what's right." And there's never need of telling a good child his duty, because he is not liable to be tempted.

"Sauve qui peut," liberally put, is, each man for himself, God for all and the devil take the hindmost. For further particulars, inquire of the Blaine-Sherman politicians at the Customhouse.

"I am for Grant, but I want—" (a strong Sherman man) "for temporary chairman of the convention." In this manner Blaine is just as strong for Grant as Conkling and Cameron are.

The Grant men in Louisiana do not intend that the will of the people shall be disregarded by the convention. Therefore they have opened Headquarters on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets and are prepared for emergencies.

By the time Mr. Blaine gets through with Grant he'll not only find his helmet picked off its plumes, but he'll be carried off the field with the order that he is never again to enter the lists of presidential knights.

The detectives whispered to the West Point court officers. The officers held a long conference. The detectives say Whittaker did that naughty thing on himself. Gen. Schofield and the injured cadets had to be vindicated—that's all.

Collectors, revenue agents, inspectors, clerks and other Federal officials will be in the convention, lobbying for Sherman and Blaine. On the Grant side there will be the plain, poor, hard-fisted Republican voters. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," Sherman-Blaine or Grant.

Delegates from the parishes will find the friends of Gen. Grant at Headquarters, corner Canal and Chartres streets, over D'Arcy's hat store.

The Republican party is soured against a "dark horse" in the race this year. The friends of President Hayes say he has been in the stable nearly four years, seen and well known to everybody that he is out of the list of dark horses. Will the Chicago convention take notice of this fact?

While the contest appeared to hang in the balance against Grant, the Democrats professed all along a great desire for his nomination, as the easiest man to beat. Since the Illinois convention has pretty much settled the fight, the Democratic papers have become as mum as a clam. Huge game of bluff, which hasn't scared the Republicans worth a cent. If nominated at Chicago, it will take all the strong candidates to run together to give that party anything of a show on the second Tuesday in November.

Down With the Traitors!

We have a class of politicians in the Republican party of this State who never fail to come to conventions as a source of profit. Under the name of Republican they have found a gold mine in party gatherings, without being put to the trouble of digging for the gold. The candidate and the interest that can command the most money can lead them by a rope around the neck, trot them along by the nose, pitch them on a dog trot by the nape of the neck, or make them go on the double-quick by a kick in a part of the body that is better known than told. This class have for years bartered, peddled, sold and betrayed, in conventions, some of the most important interests affecting the colored race; and if they attempt to ply their trade in the convention we will nail them to the political cross, and leave them in the hot broiling sun of public condemnation and execration, for all time to come.

They have always succeeded in their brazen dishonesty and chucked over their clever tricks of cheat and bribery to the injury of the Republican party, they have really come to conclude that this outrage can be forever carried on without meeting with the condemnation, much less with the punishment it deserves. But the forbearance of the party has reached its length. This unblushing conduct can no longer be indulged with applause to these mercenaries. The people want a candidate for president of the United States whose name is closely and sacredly connected with the civil and political rights we enjoy to-day in these Southern States. They want that brave and unflinching soldier, U. S. Grant, who has never yet deserted the Republicans of the Southern States; the man whose sword gave freedom to the black man, and whose genius crowned that freedom with all the public rights of American citizenship. This is the candidate the Republicans of Louisiana want, and for this purpose they have sent their delegates to the convention. Woe to the delegate who will, for money or position in the Customhouse, sell out the choice of the people! The howling curse of the masses will be upon his head. The colored people will burn into his forehead, to go with him to his grave, the mark: "He sold Ulysses S. Grant, the savior of his country, and the hero who freed the black race, for a few pieces of silver!" Angels will look down from the battlements of heaven, see him, and turn away with loathing disgust, as from one lost beyond all redemption! Yes, traitors, black or white, who will sell out the plain interests of the Republicans in the convention of Monday, must be hooted and held up to the scorn and contempt of all men. They should be so well laid out politically that whenever Gabriel blows his trumpet he will be unable to recall them to life.

To Colored Delegates.

The result of the convention will rest pretty much on the colored members. They are in the majority. They represent the majority of the Republican party in the State. With exceptions so few that they are not worth mentioning, every colored voter in the State prefers Grant "first, last and all the time" for the nomination at Chicago. All the white members of the party in the State, no matter whether they are Blaine or Sherman men, expect to see the colored delegates act as one for Grant. Even the Democrats have long ago made up their minds to see the convention of the 24th of May heart and soul for Grant. So nearly unanimous is the convention expected to be for General Grant that, if it should turn out otherwise, to the colored delegates will be laid the charge of having failed to do their duty in one way or another. In view of this fact are the colored members of the convention prepared to do their whole duty? Are they ready to show that they are worthy of the trust which has been committed to them by the colored people of this State, or will they disappoint and put them to shame by letting trickery and bribery defeat Grant? The colored voters of the State have always been charged with the sins of their party. If a convention male had nominations and behaved badly, the colored people were blamed. If the State government was weak or corrupt, the colored people of Louisiana were cursed for it by the Democrats and criticised by the better class of white Republicans. Cannot the race show in the convention Monday that it has the pluck to carry out the wishes of the party and the honesty to stand proof against every temptation that may be used to seduce it from the right? We have ever believed and still believe that the masses of our people are squarely honest, and that whenever they have the chance to prove it in a public capacity they can convince our political enemies and slanderers that their honesty is as firmly fixed as a mountain. Shall we—can we be disappointed in this opinion we have of our people in the struggle of next Monday? We think not; we know not. The Republican party of Louisiana clamors for Grant, and we feel quite satisfied that the hard-fisted, honest colored delegates in the convention will carry out that wish by the election of Grant delegates to Chicago.

What's Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

In the Northern and Western States Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman fought hard to have the delegations in their favor to Chicago instructed to vote for them in that gathering. But the moment their agents cross the line into the South they tell the Republicans that it is not necessary to instruct, and that the Southern delegates should go to Chicago with a limber back-bone; no shackles on their hands; no padlock on their mouth. Now why is this? Why is it necessary to instruct Northern delegates, men of the highest intelligence, wealth and social standing, and put them in a straight jacket while the Southern delegates are to be favored with the unusual freedom of being left free to do as they please? The reason is plain. The South is solid for Grant. The Sherman-Blaine or Blaine-Sherman combination find that the only way they can break through the "solid" Republican sentiment of the South for the ex-President is to send delegates to Chicago who, being under no instructions, can be tampered with in some way. This powerful combination can secure no delegation from this section worth noticing if they don't succeed in carrying out such a scheme. Now we say that if there is need to instruct Northern delegates there is greater need of doing the same in the South; nothing can be plainer than this. We are a simple hearted, honest people in this country. We know but little of the crooked ways of national politics. But while our will is to do what is right, we are not vain enough to assume that we are better people than those up North. If in this heated canvass, when the lines have been so closely drawn, Mr. Blaine has had his high-toned, rich and influential delegates bound by instructions to vote for him, if Mr. Sherman was compelled to have the same thing done for him with the Ohio delegation, then we say human nature down in these parts must be put under the same protection, so as to save it from temptation. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If Blaine and Sherman men cannot be trusted to do their duty by those great men without a special pledge, in intelligent and reading communities, where newspapers flourish at every corner to notice every passing event, and read, we must insist that their agents and hirelings shall keep away from our convention with these false arguments, and leave us to select our delegates to Chicago as we please.

Will there Be Two Conventions?

The agony is over. The great struggle for the Republican nomination for the Presidency is practically at an end, and Gen. Grant is once more at the head of the column. The result in Illinois and Alabama has removed the last vestige of doubt from the minds of even the most prejudiced opponents of the General that he is to be the standard-bearer of the Republicans in the approaching National campaign.

Day after to-morrow (Monday) the Republicans of Louisiana will assemble in convention to name the delegation from this State. It is an easy task. Louisiana Republicans are for General Grant "first, last and all the time." This fact is known to every man, woman and child in the State and to the country at large. The duty of the convention, then, is simply to elect a delegation of gentlemen in accord with this sentiment, and who will carry it out at Chicago. Should any other course be attempted it will be a fraud on its face which the people's representatives must not repudiate and defeat, but make odious by a complete exposure of the methods and means by which it was sought to be accomplished. With the sentiments of the masses of the party so well known and with most of the delegates coming to the convention with instructions for Gen. Grant on their credentials it would seem that no trouble ought to be anticipated in regard to a harmonious gathering. Yet on every hand rumors of splits and bolts and two conventions can be heard. Why is this? There must be some reason for it. Evidently wrong doing is contemplated by somebody. Who is it? Surely not the Grant men who are in accord with and propose to recognize and execute the will of the party in this State.

These rumors can come from but one direction, the Customhouse. It being the purpose of the leading officials in that building to control the convention and prevent an endorsement of General Grant in direct violation of the wishes of the people, it is not surprising that they anticipate trouble. And we assure them in advance, that their fears are well founded. The people are in no humor to be trifled with. Intermeddling and dictation on the part of Federal officials will not be permitted even if a rupture be necessary to prevent it. But we charge in advance that if Louisiana Republicans are again made to appear before the country as turbulent and factions, it will be the result of a criminal attempt on the part of a few Federal officials, through the most dishonest agencies, to subvert and falsify the will of the party. Under such circumstances, if the Federal officials can afford two conventions certainly the people can.

It is a matter of no consequence to the Republican party of Louisiana whether a half-dozen of Federal officials keep their places, but it is all important that peace and protection shall be made certain to every citizen, white or colored. You are striving for this result by supporting Grant—these Federal officials are striving for mere retention in office by supporting Sherman. They would sacrifice your safety and your every interest to that one selfish end. You have tried Grant. His sword as a soldier made you free; his execution of the laws as President kept you free. Are the precious rights of four million people to be put in peril at the whim and for the convenience of half-a-dozen men?

Beware of Them.

A man who seeks to tempt you with official patronage, admits thereby that the choice of the people is against him and his candidate, and that he must dishonestly buy the aid which is dishonored in order to control your convention against Gen. Grant. The people want Grant, and every attempt made by patronage to thwart their wish, is a wrong to them, an insult to their delegates and a shameful token of forgetfulness of the great services of Gen. Grant to Louisiana and to the country. Beware of officials that seek to buy—they will be the first to sell! We have been sold too often.

GEN. GRANT

NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT

ILLINOIS SETTLED IT.

THIRTY VOTES MORE THAN NEEDED.

EDMUNDS AND WASHBURN UNCOMPROMISING SUPPORTERS OF THE CONQUERING HERO.

CAMERON, CONKLING AND LOGAN INVINCIBLE.

THE CURRENT OF PUBLIC OPINION

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills. May 21.—The Republican convention adopted a resolution instructing forty-two delegates to the National convention to vote for Grant, and authorized the chairman to so telegraph Gen. Grant. The resolution was made unanimous by a rising vote.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.

SELMA, Ala., May 20.—The Republican State convention met at 1 p. m. to-day. Hon. Geo. Turner, ex-United States Marshal, a Grant man, was chosen temporary chairman. A credentials committee having been appointed, the convention took a recess for two hours. A large majority of the delegates favor Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Don Cameron and ex-Postmaster General Cresswell have carefully gone over the list of delegates elected and to be chosen to the Chicago convention, and agree in every instance. Their footing is that Grant will have 410 votes on the first ballot, or 31 more than enough to nominate him.

Says Senator Edmunds, Washington, D. C. May 15th, 1880.

"If I were in the Chicago convention, I should vote for General Grant, because I believe him to be the strongest candidate and because he would make the best President. As for myself, I have never regarded the mention of my own name as anything but a compliment, and if my friends will accept my advice, turn in and vote for Gen. Grant, I shall consider it a greater compliment than if they voted for myself. I am of the opinion that the Vermont delegates and most of those from Massachusetts will vote for Grant."

Says Hon. E. B. Washburn, Portland, Maine, May 15th, 1880:

"My position in regard to the candidacy for president, and my relations to General Grant's nomination are not changed in any respect whatever. All reports sent out by certain parties in Chicago, asserting or suggesting duplicity towards Gen. Grant, are utterly and absolutely false, and known to be so by their authors. I left Chicago some ten days ago. All combinations alleged to have been made in Chicago by my friends and those of other candidates have been entered into without my knowledge or approval."

SENATOR CONKLING

says Grant is the strongest candidate in every State where we need strength, and that is the point for wise men to think of.

SENATOR CARPENTER

thinks Grant is the only man the party is sure to elect.

SENATOR HILL

Senator Hill, of Colorado, said that he believed that Grant would be nominated on the first ballot, assuming that he would receive the vote of his own State. The result in Illinois is important because of its influence upon other States. If Illinois shall go for Grant Colorado will follow it, and his nomination is assured. The people of Colorado are almost unanimous for him, although a few of the leading politicians are not.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORS. Senator Dawes says while his State had endorsed the candidacy of Senator Edmunds, should it be seen that the fight was between Grant and Blaine, the Massachusetts delegates would be solid for Grant. There were four, and perhaps six, who would vote for Grant from the start.

SENATOR HOWE

says he is an Edmunds man, and being a delegate to the Chicago convention, shall vote for Edmunds. His second choice is Grant, and should the contest be narrowed down to two candidates and Grant be one of them, he would receive the vote of Massachusetts.

NEVER HAS BEEN BEATEN.

Confidence begets confidence and it is hardly conceivable that the opponents of General Grant have much confidence of defeating his nomination—otherwise there would not be such upheavals of unscrupulous methods on their part to secure that end. They are now actuated by sheer madness that is engendered by coming events which are casting their shadows before. Neither fraud, intimidation, treachery, nor calumny is to succeed in this crusade against General Grant. He never has been defeated, and what is more, he never will.

GRANT IN THE MARYLAND CONVENTION. In the Maryland convention on Tuesday night a resolution expressing unalterable opposition to the nomination for the Presidency of any person for a third term was offered by Dr. Scott, of Washington county.

Immediately after Dr. Scott's resolution was read, Mr. Cresswell arose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to say to the gentleman from Washington county and to the convention, that no person on earth can drive Gen. Grant out of the hearts of the people of this country. [Wild applause.] And no power on earth can keep him from the Presidential chair. [Continued cheering and applause.] No man in this country has done more for the salvation of the Union, and, if necessary, he can do so again. [Great applause.] I, for one, am for his nomination and his election. [Applause.] He more than any one contributed to the welfare of the country, and assisted in breaking down the solidity of the South that threatens to destroy the unity and prosperity of this land. Gentlemen may say what they please; they may talk as much as they please about the unwritten law. Where is your unwritten law? This will not prevent the election to a third term of the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Applause.] I am not to be deterred by such resolutions. [Applause.] I am for General Grant first, last and all the time, and am not afraid nor ashamed to say so. [Applause.]

Dr. Scott's resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 81 yeas to 27 nays.

Civil Service Reform.

The Federal officials here hold in contempt not only the honest and unanimous choice of the Republicans of Louisiana, but the very orders under which they are in service. The gross violation of these orders has been called to President Hayes's attention, and there is cheering reason to believe that promptly after the Chicago nomination of Gen. Grant, these disobedient and meddling officials will be dismissed.

Read the President's civil service order, for the violation of which he removed certain New York customhouse officials two years ago:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 23, 1877.

No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. The right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

By this order of the President the enforced assessment for months past, on the poor subordinates in the granite building, has been sheer theft of honest wages "for political purposes," and by this order, furthermore, "no officer shall be permitted to take part in the management of the convention" of the Republicans of Louisiana. Every officer who does take such part will bring upon himself the penalty of dismissal within the next three weeks. Then where will the subordinates, who have been compelled to surrender their opinions and part of their stipends, find themselves?

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

A bloodless duel took place on Thursday.

Social gossip is nowhere. Politics is all the rage.

Few colored men find their way into the United States Court juries. Why is it?

The indifferent weather of some weeks has been relieved by agreeable rains.

A city cotemporary, speaking of the Republican primaries, concludes that Grant "gits" 'em.

That alphabetical body known as the J. P. R. E. Committee of late only meet and agree to disagree.

All the big wigs in the Customhouse want to go as delegates to Chicago, but there is room for only 16.

The stench arising from the gutters of streets near the levee is suffocating. Clean up or prepare appeals for relief.

Talk, talk about cotton and other kinds of manufactures in New Orleans, but as yet nothing has been done.

"Kicked to death" is what the police say the keeper of a barrel house on Front street did to Henry Miller.

The Continental Guards are preparing to go to Boston and participate in the anniversary of the battle at Bunker Hill.

The Times has opened a fight on Gov. McEnery and colored organ-grinders, where is the connection between the two?

Large numbers of European immigrants arrive by almost every steamer at this port, but they take no fancy to Louisiana.

"Will there be two conventions?" is the question most frequently asked of late. After Monday next the answer will be given.

With the appearance of warm weather the merry-making Germans have begun their Volksfests and other beer-drinking festivities.

The Plaquemines parish "rioters" have been brought to the city by the valiant "melish" of the government of "we the people."

Excursions to Mobile in the interest of the Lee Monumental Association seem to be popular and all go with our white citizens.

Democratic officials are pulling each other by the ears in their contest for the spoils. Republicans use to indulge in that undignified pastime.

The daily receipts at the U. S. Sub-Treasury show that the spring business of New Orleans has been better this year than for many years past.

At the expense of the State Treasurer, Major Burke, the Crescent City Battalion has gone to Nashville to participate in the Jackson memorial affair.

Now that the New Orleans and Mobile railroad has changed hands, the public anxiously await to hear of a change of fare to something reasonable.

Roughs "hold the fort" in the city. They board cars, curse and intimidate passengers and ride free of charge besides. Where are the police?

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association is a tireless, energetic body of enlightened men deserving the unanimous gratitude of the people of this city.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-Gov. Foote, late director of the New Orleans Mint have been passed by the employees of that institution.

The Mississippi is booming on its own account, though the sugar planters say they have an account against the damages it inflicts on their fields.

The Radiant Star Tabernacle will give a grand Volks Fest and dance on Saturday night, the 29th inst. The LOUISIANIAN has been kindly remembered.

Mr. Dejean, of the police board, has resigned on account of the inefficiency of that body. The police force is declared to be more of an enemy than a guardian of the city.

Thanks are due the St. Joseph Young Men's Benevolent Association for a complimentary ticket to their grand fete champetre, to take place on Monday, the 24th, at the Orange Grove.

The New Orleans University had its anniversary exercises during the week. The compliment of a card of invitation is acknowledged. Unusual press of work prevents anything like a report of the exercises.

The contest at the Republican primaries Thursday, though spirited, was not bitter. The result was an overwhelming Grant victory, the candidates on both sides being, in most instances, Grant men.

Gov. Wiltz has appointed the following named gentlemen trustees of the Southern University: E. H. McCaleb, L. A. Sner, Walker Fearn, Jacob Hassinger, Orleans parish; Clay Knobloch, T. T. Allain, Iberville; Superintendent E. H. Fay, Washington Sanders, St. York, Concordia; Richard Barrington, Ouachita; N. C. Blanchard, Caddo; M. J. Cunningham, Natchitoches.

SPARKS

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Dinna Ye Hear the Slogan.

The name of Grant will stand upon immortal page, for the Grants were heroes in every age.

Hon. W. S. Posey, of St. Mary, is for Grant. He writes that he "is an out and out Grant man."

Hon. Andrew Carneza, of Plaquemine, writes to Headquarters that he "will support Grant first and last."

Hon. M. S. Johnson, of Franklin, writes that he is a Grant delegate from St. Mary's parish and will stand by the "silent man" until he sees him in the White House.

Hon. Leonard Smith, of St. Helena parish, writes that the Republicans of his parish are solid for Grant, and that the delegates from that section will vote as a unit for the hero of Appomattox.

In a long and graphic letter portraying the condition of affairs in Iberville parish the Hon. J. M. Carville says: "There is not one out of fifty of the Republicans up here but are for Grant."

Hon. H. Franklin in a letter from Thibodaux to Headquarters, under date of May 20, says: "You can put me down sure for Grant. Regarding the condition of affairs in this parish, the people are a unit for Grant."

Headquarters is in receipt of a letter from Hon. Wm. C. Gary, of Morgan City, in which he takes a strong position in favor of the nomination of General Grant. He states that he "will support none other than Grant who is the choice of his people."

In a communication to Headquarters the Hon. Alex. Noguez, chairman of the Republican committee of Avoyelles parish, says: "The instructions to the delegates from this parish are to support Gen. U. S. Grant's friends for delegates to the National Convention, first, last and all the time."

Hon. V. Dickinson, of St. James parish, in a letter to Headquarters states that "delegates to the State Convention were chosen yesterday, the 15th inst., and I am happy to inform you that they are all reliable Grant men. They are—R. N. Simms, Victor Miles, Lucien Como and myself."

Hon. A. F. Riard, of Lafayette, writes: "It is absolutely essential to the welfare of the country that Gen. Grant should be nominated and elected as our next President. I will be a delegate to the convention from my parish, and I tell you now I am a Grant man first, last, and all the time."

Hon. M. A. Ledet, of Thibodaux, in answer to a letter from the chairman of the Grant Campaign Committee, states that "the delegates to the convention from that parish are instructed to vote as a unit for Grant and that there can be no doubt but that they will follow their instructions."

Hon. C. H. St. Clair, under date of the 13th instant, writes to the Headquarters of the Grant Campaign Committee: "As I was the author and introducer of the resolution instructing the delegates from this parish to vote for none but Grant men, I could not be other than in full accord with you."

Hon. W. B. Merchant, of New Iberia, in a letter dated the 17th inst., says: "The delegates from this parish are all supporters of Gen. Grant and will cast their votes accordingly. We think every precaution should be taken to prevent the Sherman supporters from capturing by fraud the organization of the convention."

A letter to Headquarters from Hon. Geo. Essex, of St. Charles parish, states that the delegates from that parish have been instructed for Grant. The following is an extract from the letter: "I suppose I need not tell you that the whole people of this parish are for Grant and the delegates cannot be other than Grant men and represent the people."

From a letter received at Headquarters from the Hon. F. R. Wright, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Terrebonne parish, we learn that the delegates to the convention from that parish are "instruct-

ed to cast their votes as a unit for men to go to Chicago who will vote first and last for Grant as the choice of Louisiana for the nomination of President of the United States."

Hon. Emile Donato, in a letter to Headquarters dated Opelousas, May 17th inst., says: "A Customhouse faction held a meeting here on Sunday, the 9th inst. There were but a few at the meeting and what their instructions were no one here can find out. It is kept as a profound secret by the few who were present."

Hon. Abe Davis writes to Headquarters from Franklin, St. Mary's parish, an interesting letter in which he says: "Grant is the unanimous choice of my people, and as the convention which elected me instructed, through resolution, to vote for none but tried Grant men to go to Chicago, I shall stand by its instructions, sink or swim. The name of no one can rally my people like that of Ulysses S. Grant."

Richland parish will be represented in the convention by the Hon. John McDaniels well known throughout the State as a staunch and reliable Republican. Under date of the 16th inst. he says: "General Grant is the people's choice and they want him for their President. I am a delegate to the convention and shall vote in that body for none but reliable Grant men. I can't be bought with money nor the promise of a Customhouse position."

Concordia comes to the front with a splendid delegation composed of the following well known gentlemen: Hon. David Young, Judge J. S. Meug, Col. G. H. Bowles, Joseph M. Davis, Esq., Hon. A. Tolliver. The convention which sends them passed resolutions endorsing General Grant, and in a letter to Headquarters, under date of the 17th inst., the Hon. David Young says: "Ninety-ninths of the Republicans of this parish are inflexibly wedded to Gen. Grant. The bogus delegation headed by Ball, jr., is in opposition to the expressed and well known wishes and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of Republicans of this parish."

Patriotic Resolutions.

At a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Republicans of the 14th ward, on the evening of the 18th instant, the following patriotic resolutions, offered by S. Barlex, Esq., were unanimously adopted, by a rising vote:

Whereas, It is rumored and generally believed that an effort will be made by certain delegates to the State convention, which sits in this city on the 24th inst., to send an uninstructed delegation to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and

Whereas, From the experience of the past, we believe that delegates who are in favor of such action in opposition to the well known sentiments of the Republican masses of Louisiana, are simply in favor of nominations for the purpose of selling their votes to the Blaine or Sherman factions; therefore be it

Resolved, as the sentiment of the Republicans of this ward, That our first choice for President of the United States is the illustrious soldier and patriot, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the delegates from this ward to the State Convention are instructed to vote as a unit for delegates to the National Convention who earnestly and heartily favor his nomination.

Resolved, That in the temporary organization of the State Convention the delegates from this ward are instructed to vote for no man for chairman who is not an outspoken and well known friend of Gen. Grant.

Resolved, That candidates seeking our support in the coming primary election for seats as delegates in the State Convention must pledge themselves in writing or by their signature to honestly carry out the instructions contained in the above resolutions.

Press dispatches inform us that in the Minnesota Republican convention a resolution declaring Blaine the second choice for President was tabled by a decisive vote, and an anti-third term resolution was smothered in committee, but by some unknown method the same dispatches figure out Blaine as the second choice of Minnesota Republicans.

EAST CARROLL.

[Special Telegram.]

Vicksburg, May 21, 1880.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, New Orleans, La.:

Contesting set of delegates for Grant leave on Lee this evening.

W. J. YELL.

Southern Republicans are good fellows and honored members of the party, whose voices should be heeded when they go for Blaine, but they are utterly unworthy of recognition when they stand for Grant.—Chicago Times.

CONCORDIA.

ANOTHER DELEGATION.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Be it known and remembered, that on this the 15th of May, 1880, the Republican Parish Executive Committee for Concordia parish, met at Vidalia, pursuant to a call of the president thereof. There were present, in person and proxy, fifteen members. Absent, four.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

A communication from the Republican State Executive Committee, notifying this Committee of the calling of a State convention, and the apportionment of five delegates for this parish thereto, was read.

Upon a call of the yeas and nays as to whether a parish convention be called to elect delegates to the State convention or that they be elected by this committee, it was ordered that the committee do now proceed to elect five delegates and five alternates to attend the Republican State convention, to be held at New Orleans, Monday, May 24, 1880. Whereupon the following were elected:

Delegates—J. P. Ball, jr., Judge Wade H. Hough, E. W. Wall, Jas. Raudall, and Col. Geo. S. Sawyer. Alternates—Isaiah Ballard, J. Madison Vance, Prof. W. H. Payne, M. J. Evans, and Jake M. Dorsey.

The following delegates and alternates were elected to attend the Republican Congressional convention for the Fifth District, at such time and place as the same may be called, viz:

Delegates—J. P. Ball, jr., Judge Wade H. Hough, Jake M. Dorsey, James Randall, and E. W. Wall. Alternates—Wade H. Hough, Jr., Isaiah Ballard, Cicero Brown, N. T. Randolph, and J. A. Washington.

Resolved by the Republican Executive Committee of Concordia parish, That we deem it inexpedient to instruct our delegates selected to attend the Congressional convention to support any particular person for Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State and Congressional conventions shall vote as a unit, and that the vote thereof shall, on all questions, be cast as a unit, to be regulated by a majority vote of the members of each of said delegations; and that those delegates present shall cast the vote of the whole delegation.

Ordered that the office of vice-president of this committee be and the same is hereby abolished.

Ordered that the president of this committee be empowered to fill all vacancies arising on this committee from death or otherwise.

There being no other business, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the President.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Sec'y.

The Local of the LOUISIANIAN has been otherwise engaged this week. This accounts for the stale reading of this department.

New Orleans is fast becoming a grain outlet for Europe. A stool along the levee will show immense amounts of grain awaiting tonnage for the Old World.

Grant Headquarters are daily thronged by delegates and visitors. The popular heart is there.

The Captain General of Cuba claims that a filibustering expedition in this city has been fitted out and sent against the ever faithful island.

The city finances are reported to be in a most deplorable condition. Police, school teachers and other public employees want to know if there is such a responsible corporation as a city of New Orleans.

Hon. David Young, of Concordia, arrived in town on Thursday. He is brimful of Grant.

G. F. Bowles, Esq., of the Vidalia bar, is in town, as a delegate to the Republican convention.

A grand concert and ball, by the Platonic Social Club, at Violet Hall, corner Common and Rampart, will take place Monday, the 31st. Thanks for a ticket.

AVOYELLES.

DELEGATES FOR GRANT FIRST AND LAST.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT TO THE LOUISIANIAN.

At a meeting of this body held on Saturday the 15th of May, 1880, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a convention to be held on the 24th inst., in the city of New Orleans, to select delegates to attend the National Republican nominating convention for President and Vice-President, the following gentlemen were, upon motion, unanimously elected delegates:

A. A. Durant, L. D. Laurent and A. L. Bogor. Alternates—L. J. Ducote; Jack Wade and Jas. Laurent, jr.

Upon motion it was Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to vote first and last for a delegation to said National Convention for the ex-President Ulysses S. Grant.

Upon motion of A. Noguez it was Resolved, That this committee do recommend the LOUISIANIAN, a newspaper published in New Orleans, as the paper soundly expounding Republicanism, and do hereby recommend said paper to all true Republicans.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to send a copy of these proceedings to the LOUISIANIAN and the Observer.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

ALEX NOGUEZ, President Parish Republican Com. L. J. DUCOTE, Sec'y pro tem.

EAST CARROLL.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR NONE BUT TRUE AND DETERMINED GRANT MEN.

In response to a call issued by the State Republican Executive Committee, ordering the election of five delegates from the parish of East Carroll to attend a State Republican Convention to be held in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 24th instant, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 24 day of June next, the Parish Republican Executive Committee met at the Courthouse this day.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. A. Gla, and the object of the same explained by him, after which (there being no organization of said committee) Mr. Gla was chosen temporary chairman, and C. J. Brown temporary secretary.

On motion of J. H. Atkins a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization, composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Atkins, B. H. Lanier, J. B. Bryant, A. J. Waddell, and Charles Johnson. The committee retired and returned with following report:

For President, J. A. Gla, vice-president, T. J. Galbreth, for secretary, C. J. Brown, for treasurer, Richard Fowler, for sergeant-at-arms, James Andrews, which was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. W. O. Yell the committee resolved itself into a convention the organization of which stood as made by the executive committee.

Mr. Atkins moved that a two-third vote should be required to elect any delegate; tabled.

On motion of Mr. Waddell a committee of nine was appointed by the chair to select delegates to attend the State Convention consisting of the following gentlemen:

T. I. Galbreth, chairman; George W. Stewart, Henry Campbell, Monroe Newman, James Wilson, R. J. Lewis, Charles Johnson, E. M. Barley and A. G. Waddell.

The said committee retired and returned with the following report, to-wit: For his brilliant record as a soldier, his kind feeling toward his enemies when under his entire control, his fidelity to the party while President, his devotion to the republic and American people, and his love of country, and believing that he will add strength to the party if nominated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention to the State Convention are hereby instructed to cast their votes

in said State Convention for none but true and determined Grant men to the Chicago Convention, and recommend the following named gentlemen as

DELEGATES. J. A. Gla, B. H. Lanier, F. R. Barthelmy, Alonzo Davis and W. B. Jones.

ALTERNATES. J. B. Bryant, W. J. Yell, and W. L. McMiller, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed composing the following named gentlemen for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the 5th Congressional convention, to-wit:

John W. Scott, chairman; J. L. Minor, J. H. Atkins, Richard Fowler, Q. Ferguson, James Andrews, Jerry Green, James Wilson and Alonzo Davis.

The committee retired and returned recommending the following gentlemen:

J. H. Atkins, Richard Fowler, John W. Scott, T. I. Galbreth and C. J. Brown, which was received and adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Minor, and, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of East Carroll parish, Louisiana, in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the Hon. Wm. G. Wyler for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, and that the delegates to the Congressional convention from this parish be and are hereby instructed to vote for him as a unit, and recommend them to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion of Mr. Lanier, the name of W. B. Jones was erased from the list of elected delegates and the name of W. L. McMiller inserted in place thereof, and W. B. Jones's name placed on the list of alternates.

On motion of Mr. Minor it was ordered that the secretary furnish the LOUISIANIAN, North Louisiana Republican, and Observer with a copy of these proceedings for publication.

On motion the convention adjourned sine die.

J. A. GLA, President. C. J. BROWN, Secretary. Lake Providence, May 17, 1880.

Bulldozing in the 15th Ward.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Sir—On last Tuesday evening the Republicans of the 15th Ward, in pursuance of a previous notice, attempted to hold a quiet meeting at Blackwell's Church, in Algiers, but were prevented from carrying out the object of the call by the officious interference of Sherman's bulldozing strikers from the Customhouse in this city, who finally succeeded in breaking up the meeting and intimidating nearly all who were present.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dave Mason, an employee of the Customhouse, and prayer was offered by Rev. F. Blackwell, at the conclusion of which Mr. Jacob Daniels offered a series of resolutions in reference to the appointment of commissioners of election, all of which were unanimously adopted.

Encouraged by this action Mr. Charles Watson then offered the following resolutions which burst upon the Shermanites like a bomb-shell.

Resolved, That we, the people of the 15th ward, in mass meeting assembled, do heartily endorse U. S. Grant as our first and last choice for President of the United States, and that our delegates shall vote for Grant men at the State nominating convention.

Be it further resolved, That we will support no delegates other than those favoring U. S. Grant, our choice.

To the surprise of every one present, Mr. A. J. Dumont, Deputy Collector of the Port of New Orleans, jumped to his feet and, in frantic tones, declared the resolutions to be out of order. For a moment even the president of the meeting was dazed, at the audacity of his chief, in presenting such a ridiculous point as one which, by any stretch of the imagination, could be tortured into a "point of order," but a second glance at the lowering form and blazing eyes of the great Customhouse brawler, convinced him that he had better to obey the behest of his chief or lose his place, and as this last alternative was not to be entertained for a moment, he very promptly declared "the point well taken." But even this obsequious decision of the chair could not smother out the sentiments of a large majority of the Republicans who were present, and before Mr. Dumont could resume his seat the assembly arose and gave three rousing cheers for General Grant.

An attempt was made by several gentlemen to appeal from the decision of the chair, but that worthy, after receiving a sign from Dumont, refused to entertain the motion and declared it out of order (?).

The Shermanites then, under the leadership of Dumont, Murrell & Co., turned the meeting into a perfect pandemonium and for a time nothing could be heard but howls and "confusion worse confounded." In the midst of the uproar the secretary occupied his time in taking down the names of delegates, who, as fast as they were announced, were declared nominated. No sooner was the list completed, to the satisfaction of Dumont, than the president declared the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Jacob Daniel then called the People's Club to order at 2:30 a. m. May 19, to transact the business of the meeting which had been let's rdone, and to set forth the treatment the Republicans had received at the hands of the Shermanites.

Scarcely had the organization been accomplished than the Dave Mason crowd returned and with threats of personal violence broke up the meeting.

The club then adjourned to another place and after adopting the Grant resolutions adjourned at 3:45 o'clock a. m.

By this the people can plainly see to what desperate straits the Customhouse crowd are driven.

ALGERINE.

Personals.

—Rev. Drs. Cain and Turner have been elected Bishops by the A. M. E. Church now in quadrennial session at St. Louis. That church does not propose to be crippled in its usefulness from a limited number of bishops.

—We were proud to meet at Headquarters the Hon. C. C. Crane, Hon. C. M. Lewis and Hon. G. A. J. Swazie, delegates to the convention from West Feliciana parish. These gentlemen are enthusiastic in their admiration of Gen. Grant.

—Hon. Parker Loving, a delegate from Tangipahoa parish, favored Grant Headquarters with a call on last Wednesday, where we had the pleasure of meeting him. Mr. Loving has come down to add his voice to the Grant boom and by his vote assist in giving the great soldier a boost toward the White House.

Gen. Longstreet, for some years a resident of this city and ex-Surveyor of the Port, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Maynard in the Mission to Turkey. The administration could not have found a better selection among Southern Republicans. Graciously and courteously Gen. Longstreet will prove an honorable acquisition to our diplomatic service abroad.

—We had the pleasure of meeting at the Headquarters of the Grant Campaign Committee, Hon. T. T. Allain, Hon. J. S. Davidson, and Hon. P. G. Deslonde, delegates to the convention, from Iberville parish. These gentlemen are all outspoken, uncompromising Grant men and come instructed to support the great soldier "first, last and all the time."

—Ex-Gov. Foote, whose death has been announced, was one of the few remaining public men of the last generation who had left their impress on the country. The deceased was a man of great force of character and of unflinching courage. At the close of the war the ex-Governor accepted the results of it, entered the Republican party and died in that political faith.

—Hon. John J. Quarles, of Georgia, first appointed by President Grant in 1871 consul to Port Mahon in Spain, and afterwards promoted to the consular post of Malaga, has returned to this country. He was this week admitted to the bar of New York city—the first colored man who has entered that distinguished body in the metropolis. While abroad Mr. Quarles acquired the French, Spanish and German languages, all of which he is said to speak very fluently.

—Among the staunch and true Republicans who have, under the most trying circumstances, borne aloft the banner of our party, when the contest has raged the fiercest, none is entitled to more credit or a higher measure of honor than the Hon. Philip Roberson, who visits our city as a delegate to the convention from the parish of Caldwell. Unswerving in his devotion to Republican principles, and fully realizing the momentous issues involved in the present political struggle between the friends of constitutional liberty, and the subversive tools of ambitious and selfish men, he will stand or fall by the colors of Grant whose sword struck the shackles from his limbs and made it possible for him to come here in a representative capacity.

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It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Rev. Calbraith B. Ferry, president ex officio. Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss. Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina. Prof. B. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University. Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C. A. T. Angier, M. D., Washington, D. C. Whitfield Wines, M. D., Baltimore. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md. Mr. W. H. Bishop, jr., Baltimore. Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore. Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. R. J.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1880.

President Lincoln on Instructions.

[Inter-Ocean.]

It may interest some of these people who talk so glibly of kicking over old pledges and instructions to know what view Abraham Lincoln took of such matters; and it happens that his own experience furnished occasion for him to express an opinion that is just in point. In the spring of 1843 he and General Hardin, who was afterward killed in the Mexican war, and Colonel R. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1861, were candidates in the Springfield district for the Whig nomination for Congress. Baker had carried Sangamon county and Lincoln had carried Menard—the delegates from both counties being instructed. A report reached Lincoln that Morris and Miles, delegates from Menard, were being urged to violate their instructions and go for Baker; also that there was a proposition to get up a meeting of Whigs in Manard who had not taken part in the first convention, and concoct a set of counter instructions, directing the delegates to vote for Baker. Lincoln, two days before the nominating convention assembled, wrote a letter to Morris, in which he laid down the law of obligation to obey instructions, with sufficient clearness to serve as well in 1880 as it did in 1843. It was as follows:

APRIL 14, 1843.

FRIEND MORRIS: I have heard it intimated that Baker has been attempting to get you or Miles, or both of you to violate the instructions of the meeting that appointed you, and to vote for him. I have insisted, and still insist, that this cannot be true. Surely Baker would not do the like. As well might Hardin ask me to vote for him in the convention. Again, it is said there will be an attempt to get up instructions in your county requiring you to go for Baker. This is all wrong. Upon the same rule why might I not fly from the decision against me in Sangamon, and get up instructions to their delegates to go for me? There are at least twelve hundred whigs in the county that took no part, and yet I would as soon stick my head in the fire as to attempt it. Besides if any one should get the nomination by any such extraordinary means, all harmony in the district would inevitably be lost. Honest Whigs (and very nearly all of them are honest) would not quietly abide such enormities. I repeat, such an attempt on Baker's part cannot be true. Write me at Springfield how the matter is. Don't show or speak of this letter.

A. LINCOLN.

The italics are not Mr. Lincoln's; but the words so marked contain in a very small nutshell his idea of the duty of a delegate to obey the instructions which go with his appointment, and Mr. Woodin and Hubbard had a good deal better "stick their heads in the fire" than attempt to change the result in the Chicago convention by an act of political perfidy such as they propose.

West Baton Rouge.

Messrs. Frank Delaney and Harry Wiggins, we learn, have been elected delegates from West Baton Rouge to the State convention. They are both good and true men, and will not fail to represent faithfully the wishes and interests of their constituents.

The Franklin Sun says "a report has been in circulation for some days of the alleged discovery of rich gold and silver deposits, or what are supposed to be such, amongst the Sicily Island Hills, east of the Ouachita river, some five miles from the South-eastern extremity of the parish."

Real merit of any kind cannot long be concealed; it will be discovered, and nothing can depreciate it but a man's exhibiting it himself.

CALDWELL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

IN LINE FOR GRANT.

A GOOD TIME ANTICIPATED.

COLUMBIA, May 15, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The Republican parish convention was held to-day, and quite a struggle was made to secure the election as delegate from the parish to the State convention, but Mr. Philip Roberson was finally made the unanimous choice of the convention.

A resolution was adopted endorsing Gen. Grant and instructing the delegate to vote for none other than Grant men as delegates to Chicago. Mr. Roberson assured the convention that he was an uncompromising Grant man, and would not go to the State convention at all but for the fact that he desired to assist the nomination of Gen. Grant, who he regarded as the best man to place at the head of the nation at this time.

Through the courtesy of the sheriff the Republicans were permitted to hold their convention in the Courthouse. The colored people are highly elated over this fact and regard it as an evidence of returning good will among both classes.

Crop prospects are very bright, and everybody anticipates better times than we have ever had here before. If Grant is nominated the country is safe.

R.—

CONCORDIA.

VIALIA, May 15, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Dear Sir: You may look out for a bogus delegation from this parish, headed by J. P. Ball, jr. Two or three men, under his lead, met in Vidalia in the capacity of an Executive Committee, acting, they say, under instructions from the chairman of the State Central Committee, and elected a set of delegates to the State convention. I know nothing of the truth of their statement, neither do I care, but there is one thing I do know, and I assert it without the fear of contradiction, that those men cannot get together in this parish twenty men in convention. The regular Republican convention of this parish was held on the 8th inst., and every ward in the parish was represented by properly elected delegates.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to say if the State convention tolerates such illegal actions as attempted by these two or three men, I will at once abandon the old church. There is no split in this parish. The Republicans are united. Mr. Ball, jr., made a visit to your city some three or four months ago and was placed upon the Republican State committee, as a member from the State at large, and on his return here published in his paper a list of names, with Lie own at the head, as the executive committee of the parish. At that time he and others on his list were members of the regular committee, and as there had been no convention of any kind held in the parish, where he gets his authority from is a conundrum. I have spoken to several of the gentlemen named on his pretended committee and they state that their names have been used without their consent, and they do not intend to act with or recognize it.

Mr. Ball cannot get a majority of the men he names to meet with him. This I say without fear of contradiction. Let him just name the men that met with him or are willing to tolerate his action, and I will give up.

I defy any one to successfully contradict the above statement of facts. Perhaps Mr. J. P. Ball, jr., thinks the State convention will be like some of the former elections. Please allow me space for this, and oblige.

Yours truly,

DAVID YOUNG.

PLAQUEMINES.

REPUBLICAN PARISH COMMITTEE.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ELECTED.

The committee was called to order at one o'clock p. m. by Edward Butler, president.

The roll being called twenty-four members were present.

On motion, duly seconded, the committee proceeded to the election of five delegates to the State convention, to be held in New Orleans on the 24th day of May, 1880.

Whereupon the following five delegates were elected: Edward Butler, A. E. Milon, Henry C. Warmoth, Charles V. Thibault, and Charles Brandon.

And the following five alternates: John T. Grandison, Robert Wimbush, A. J. Jones, Israel Howard, and David Stuart.

On motion, duly seconded, it was resolved that the above named five delegates should vote as a unit upon all questions that should come before the convention.

The committee then adjourned, EDWARD BUTLER, President.

T. E. COLLETTE, Secretary.

Court House, Pointe A-la-Hache, May 15, 1880.

Our Public Schools.

[Natchitoches Vindicator.]

We are happy to note that the public schools of ward one, embracing the town of Natchitoches and country adjacent, are in a flourishing condition. There are 1968 educable children in the ward, divided as follows: In school No. 1, are 253 males and 249 females, white; No. 2, 230 colored males and 244 females; No. 3, which is outside the corporate limits, are 525 colored males, and 457 colored females. Mr. A. E. Lemee, the treasurer of the school fund, has a good balance on hand for school purposes, and as soon as directors are appointed and confirmed the work of education will receive a new impetus. It will be our pleasure from time to time to note the progress of the children.

"The Way to Do It."

Under the above caption the Democrat of Monday last had an interesting article based on information from Charleston, South Carolina, papers, and proving the prosperity of that State under free labor, especially in the Sea Islands. The colored people, it says, are acquiring property very fast. An item from the article of the Democrat is an encouragement to our race in other States; we give it below:

"The average yield of cotton under the slave system was from eighty to one hundred pounds to the acre; now, on plantations cultivated by the white, it is from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre. Land which was held at only nominal rates twelve years ago will now sell readily at from forty to seventy-five dollars an acre, while it is stated that one hundred dollars an acre is a common profit on the year's crop. The new prosperity is not confined to the white people. The colored laborers are acquiring land very rapidly, it is said, and on one of the Islands alone they own four thousand acres. One ex-slave has laid by \$20,000 and become a money-lender—a sort of "bloated aristocrat." The only drawback to the prosperity of the colored people on these islands is said to be the periodical visits of pestiferous professional politicians when election day draws nigh. The details of this story, as given at length in our Charleston contemporary, are as entertaining as a romance, and show what the Southern people may accomplish with a reasonable amount of intelligence, industry and enterprise."

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347 1/2 North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

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THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

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IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

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THE WEEKLY

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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

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1880.

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The THREE above named publications, one year.....10 00
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